BOMBAY COURIER!

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2093.] TUESDAY. NOVEMBER 22, 1831. [PRICE RS. 13 PER QUARTER.

NOTICE,---The Raffle for two handsome Japan Cabinets will take place at FRITH - BOMANJEE AND CO'S. at half past twelve on Thursday next, the 24th Instant.

[353] *Nesbit Lane, 22d Nov* 1831.

NOTICE,--All persons having any Claims against the Aurungabad Division Mess are requested to prefer them as early as possible to the President of the Mess Committee, preparatory to a settlement, consequent on a removal of Corps.

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ON THURSDAY NEXT, will be published No. VI. of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, revised and corrected up to the 31st October. Price 3 Rs.

[356] *Courier Office, November, 22d* 1831.

WILL be published at the end of December next, THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, containing many important RULES, REGULATIONS, and other matter of local interest not previously published; to be printed on English Royal paper.---Price 5 Rupees.

[357] *Courier Office, Nov 22d* 1831.

FOR SALE,---No. XIV OF THE ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.—CONTENTS.—1, Bustard Shooting; 2, An Answer to witness; 3, On measuring Race Courses; 4, Ahmedabad Races; 5, Tiger Hunting; 6, On the Treatment of Horses; 7, Meerut Races; 8, A letter to the Editor of the O. S. M, 9, Practice of Nalbunds; 10, John Dockery Again; 11, A letter from Dick Tinto; 12, Tiger Hunting in Dharwar; 13 Hog Hunting; 14, Stanzes for the O. S. M. 15, The Jackall Pack; 16, A Letter to the Editor of the O. S. M. 17, Poona Sporting Intelligence; 18, A Parody on Childe Harold's Song of the "*Suliotes*;" 19, Tiger Shooting in the Southern Mahratta Country; 20, A letter to the Editor of O. S. M. 21, Another, to the same; 22, Summary of the Time of the Poona Races for 1830—31; 23, A visit to Ascot Heath Race Course; 24, Epsom Races; 25, Angling; Races to come: and Racing Calender. [358]

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1832 shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMEN and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees Two.

Courier Office, 19th November, 1831.

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FOR SALE, A few Copies of the English Sporting Magazine, from Nov. 1830 to June 1831. For particulars apply to SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE at the Courier Office. [360]

FOR SALE—At the Courier Office

The Bombay Calendar for 1831,	5	0
Indian ditto,	2	2
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0	2
Ditto Interest Bonds,	0	2
Do. Policies,	1	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0	2
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0	2
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0	2
Plans of the Island,	1	0
Traveller's Itinerary,	5	0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,	3	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [361]

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

I understand an interesting discussion has been progressing for some days back (as our Transatlantic brethren say) in the Supreme Court here, in an alleged case of General Average per Gipsey, Captain Highat, and as it is bruited, that some novel features or rather ideas have appeared in its course, and as they would perhaps illuminate mercantile men, if your shorthand writer was in Court, you would favour your readers by giving a report of the case, and of the judgement.

Your's,
MARSHALL.

Bombay, 21st *Nov.* 1831.

NOTE.—We shall endeavour to procure some information regarding the case, ED.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's Name.	To what Port.	Date of intended Departure.	Touching where.
Lonach	London	15th Instant.	St. Helena
Lord Amherst.	London	25th Ditto	Cape & G. Hope
Dorothy	Liverpool	15th Dec	St. Helena.
Golconda	London	End of Do.	

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Captain M. Willoughby, D. A. Qr. Mr. Genl. from Neilgherry Hills.
Lieut. O. A. Woodhouse, 3d Cav. from Rajcote.
Captain A. Leighton, 21st Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Ensign Shaw, E Regt. from Deesa.
Assistant Surgeon J, B. Daly, E. Regt. from Deesa.
Ensign H. G. Farie, 40th M. N. I. from Cananore.
Cadet George Cruickshank, from Deesa.
Cadet R. Hogg, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. W. H. Budden, 18th Regt. N. I. to England.
Lieut. and Adjutant J. Hale, 22d Regt. N. I. to England.
Lieut. Brabazon, Artillery to Ahmednuggur.
Lieut. D. A, Malcolm, 3d Regt. N. I. to Hyderabad.
Lieut. G. Fulljames, 25th Regt. N. I. to Gogo.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

MARRIAGE.

November 17th, at Sholapoor, by Lieutenant Col. Brooks Commanding at that Station, Captain William Wyllie Major of Brigade, to Amelia, youngest Daughter of the late Richard Hutt, Esquire of Appley, in the Isle of Wight.

SHIPPING REPORT.

None.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Lord Amherst, Lonach, and Dorothy.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Golconda, and Hormasjee Bomanjee.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship.*—Hastings.

Do. Do. *Brig of War.*—Tigris.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1831.

The Calcutta Dawk which has been due for several days past, came in yesterday. The papers received by it contain no information of a local nature except, the particulars of a gale which appears to have done very considerable injury to the Shipping. The Hon'ble Company's Ships, *Minerva* and *Thomas Grenville* both ran aground, but have since been got off without much damage.

We understand that Lieut. Burnes after delivering the presents for Runjeet Sing with which he was entrusted, proceeded to the Governor General's Camp at Roopoor upon the banks of the Sutledge. Lord Bentinck we learn, has since determined to dispatch this enterprising young officer upon an exploring expedition, as far as the banks of the Caspian, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the countries situated between that Sea and the Indus. From the unusual degree of attention which has lately been paid by his Lordship to our North Western frontier, circumstances have probably occurred to create apprehensions regarding the British interests in that quarter; and, with the prospect the European intelligence we publish in to-day's paper affords, of a War taking place between the great powers of Europe, it is fortunate that precautions have already been taken, to guard our possessions upon one of their most vulnerable points, as much as circumstances will admit.

We have been kindly permitted to publish the following extracts a letter containing European intelligence up to the end of July, lately received by the H. C's. Sloop of War Amherst, from Bushire.

The Reform bill was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the whole house, Majority in favor of the bill upon the second reading 116. In the Committee no amendment has been carried against Ministers. It is believed that some changes will be made in the Lords House. It is reported that the Opposition will bring a bill of their own into the upper house, and leave to Ministers the choice of accepting a modified reform, or none at all.

Prince Leopold, King of Belgium, enthusiastically received and Crowned. His speech on the occasion firm, but moderate. The King of Holland has rejected the 18 Articles drawn up by the Plenipotentiaries of the great powers, and talks of going to war with Belgium. It is supposed that Russia and Prussia are inclined to support him, and that the former in particular, dreads to see France disengaged from the affairs of Belgium, lest she should go to war, or take up too warmly the cause of the Poles.

The Elections in France have terminated in favor of the moderate party, that is, in favour of the Ministry. The King opened the chambers on the 23d July; his speech is open temperate, and firm. It intimates that France has engaged, and has sought to engage the other powers in a mediation for the establishment of the Kingdom of Poland, and talks of the probability of a disarming of the great powers. The troubles in La Vendee continue, and there is serious reason to apprehend that the Ex-Royal family are engaged in intrigues. A large sum of money has found its way into France in five franc coins, with the head and title of Henry V on one side, and on the reverse a fleur de lis. Several persons of rank have been apprehended. The anniversary of the revolution of July has been celebrated. It was feared that the revolutionary party would excite disturbances, but the populace shewed the best feeling, and seized some agitators. The first trial of strength in the new chamber will be the election of a President. If M. Lafyette is chosen, M. Cassimir Perier will he says, resign. It is supposed that hereditary peerage will be abolished in France! The Cholera Morbus has appeared in Gallicia, and Hungary. Austria is quiet. Prussia is accused of violating her neutrality by the aid she affords Russia. General Paskevitch crossed the Vistula near Plotzk on the 13th July. It is not known exactly where the Polish Commander in Chief is, but it would appear that he has crossed to the right bank, and probably wishes to get into Paskevitch's rear. Gen. P. seems to have abandoned his communications with Russia and to consider Prussia at the base of his operations.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has brought in a bill for the composition of Tithes; Lord Brougham supports it, and in his speech says that the church has the same property in tithes that Lords have in their estates. Lord Althrop makes a similar declaration in the Commons in answer to a question from Mr. Hume regarding the See of Derry, vacant by the death of Bishop Knox.

The French fleet entered the Tagus, captured the Portuguese ships of War lying there, and has obtained satisfaction for all injuries.

There is a revolution in Greece which threatens the removal of Cape D'Istria. The Albanians are still in rebellion. Pera has been burnt down, including all the palaces of all the Ambassadors, except that of the Austrian Internuncio. The Sultan has given up barracks for the shelter of the houseless poor; assists them with money, and issues rations daily to the destitute.

The Papal dominions have been evacuated by the the Austrian troops, and the government of the country has been placed entirely in the hands of lay Governors assisted by councils of laymen, but under the sovereignity of His. Holiness. The Consuls of foreign powers have received instructions from their respective Governments to use all their influence to maintain the Pope's authority.

The Duchess of Berri is on the Continent incog with a party. It is suspected that her objects are political. She was by the last accounts in Germany, and it is supposed she will proceed to Italy. Spain has augmented her army, so has England. Peace may be preserved but it is by no means secure.

Dr. Clarke the ladies Doctor has lately made many visits to the Palace!!! The Earl of Munster is named Governor of the Tower.

Sir John Malcolm has made several speeches in the house of Commons, and has been well received by the house. He is on the new East India Committee.

Ireland is almost in open rebellion,; famine and disease, are making dreadful ravages. Government has given some aid, and private subscriptions are considerable, Mr. Stanley has brought in a bill for the registry of all arms in Ireland, and making it a misdemeanour to have unregistered arms. This shews his fears, I fear too just.

The Duke of Braganza (Don Pedro) seems inclined to put forward the claims of Donna Maria to the Throne of Portugal. His views are not yet public.

Prince Leopold or rather King Leopold has given up his pension from England on condition that certain pensions, and expenses shall be paid for him in England. He has also given up the Colonelcy of his Regiment of Dragoons.

MADRAS.

First days drawing of the second class of the 49th Madras Government Lottery took place on the 8th November, 1831.

Nos. 225 and 5765 Prizes of 1,400 Rupees each.

No. 7252 a Prize of 750 Rupees

No. 3779 and 5966 Prizes of 350 Rupees each.

Prizes of 110 *Rupees each.*

6	72	76	216	352	395	440	696
743	854	1115	1134	1247	1343	1371	1435
1483	1524	1685	1711	1735	1748	1798	1843
1922	1947	1995	2101	2123	2204	2390	2693
2682	2689	2785	2813	2843	2922	2923	2926
3048	3072	3110	3147	3233	3654	3665	3708
3716	3832	3843	3863	3907	3952	3958	3991
4060	4240	4269	4285	4298	4322	4343	4376
4411	4592	4758	4811	4917	4920	4940	4970
5006	5207	5244	5268	5302	5304	5390	5473
5537	5541	5727	6309	6419	6521	6563	6651
6675	6686	6736	6908	7020	7034	7161	7186
7456	7569	7624	7632	7784	7860	7899.	

CALCUTTA.

Our shipping reports announce the arrival at Kedgeree of the *Fattal Kurreem*, T. Steuart from Rangoon 29th October. Two vessels in the Offing driving, names unknown, supposed to be Arabs; at Kedgeree many country Boats are reported to be totally lost and some Brigs dismasted; two brigs anchored at Kedgeree on the 30th, one is totally lost and the other dismasted, and expected to part her cable: a Sloop run from Mud Point on the 31st and is on shore.

We regret to hear that news of the H. C. Ships *Minerva* and *Thomas Grenville* being on shore is confirmed, they are supposed to have received so much damage as to render it necessary for them to go into dock. By the last accounts, we learn, they had succeeded in getting them afloat.—*Beng. Hurk. Nov.* 3.

We fear the damage sustained by the Shipping, during the late gale, is greater than we anticipated.

The two ships *Fattel Khurreem* and the *Futteh Rohoman*, were yesterday reported still on shore.

A French Ship, supposed to be the *Magellan*, returned from the *Gaspar* Channel and anchored in Saugor Roads on the evening of 30th ultimo—on the morning after the gale she could not be seen from Kedgeree.

The Buoy Vessel *Jane* parted from her anchors above the Gaspar sands, drove over the long sand, and got into Jugglee creek with the loss of her rudder and Jib-boom.

It is probable that the *Enterprize* which was in want of coals, has gone into Mergui for a supply, there being none in Penang. If so, her delay is accounted for and she has probably escaped the gale.

The H. C. Ships *Minerva* and *Thomas Grenville* were afloat agin at Diamond Harbour, they are not materially injured we hear, but will come up to town for examination. The *Mercury* was lying off Huldie point in deep water,

The Diamond Harbour Report states, that the gale commenced at E. N. E. with very hard gusts of wind, and constant rain, neering to the South and [illegible] moderating towards noon, attended with a most unprecedented flow of tide; at 9 P. M. the water was from 3 to 4 feet higher than the highest equinoctial spring tide. On the 2d inst. moderate westerly winds and cloudy weather prevailed.

The Kedgree Report states, that the whole of the country was completely under water for miles—not a house standing, (except Mr. Harton's) the villages and Bazar totally deserted.

We are sorry to announce the sudden death of Major General Pine, which took place yesterday after-noon at Barrackpore; the General so little anticipated his death in the forenoon, that he spoke of visiting Calcutta, and was better than he had been for some time; he died in half an hour after he was attacked—his funeral will take place this evening, two regiments and a detachment of Artillery, the whole under the command of Brigadier Penny have been ordered to attend.—*Ben. Hur. November,* 4.

MOFUSSIL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle.

Sir,—To that portion of your readers, who know nothing of Indian Society, but as it is found in Calcutta, and who have no idea of the superior grace with which we conduct things in the Mofussil, the following account of a "station party" at which I was present a few days since, may not be without interest. On the above occasion of assembling to meet round a sheep, we mustered a commissioner of Circuit, a Judge, a Collector, an Assistant Surgeon, with their Ladies, an Invalid Colonel of 53 years standing, an Indigo Planter, and last though not least on the score of personal, importance on this side the Cape, an Assistant to the aforesaid Commissioner, the Honorable Augustus Calico de Cressy, 7th son of a Scotch Peer, who was formerly a respectable Army-clothier at Aberdeen. The name of the family till its elevation to the Peerage, had always been plain Calico; but like "Jack Bunce in "the Pirate;" who changed his designation to "Frederick Altamont" on promotion to the rank of Gentleman, the ci-devant Army-clothier adopted the name of De Cressy on his becoming a Lord, as having a more aristocratic, and less *manufacturing* sound.) I had forgotten to mention, that our host and hostess, on the day in question, were the Judge and his Lady, the former a little, insignificant, good humoured sort of person, the latter devoted to the superintendance of her farmyard, very fond of telling you how many turkeys and chupprassees she has in her employ, but whose principal characteristic is an utter abhorrence of *low society*. On my being ushered into the drawing room, I found the Ladies of the Commissioner, the Collector, and the Doctor, who hated each other mortally, as I had been told, seated with the most amiable cordiality on the same sofa; at a little distance from them was a rather pretty looking girl with her countenance modelled into a sort of *Bride of*

And expression, which spoke of "early unrequited love, and who I found, on enquiry, was a Miss Clementina Stitch, very recently smuggled into the district from England, where she had been educated with only 47 others at a select establishment at Hackney. Having been taught by the Doctor's lady (Mrs. Snooks) with whom she was at present residing, the extreme desirableness of making a good first impression; she had attired herself on the occasion I allude to, in a superb dress of Benares tissue, trimmed with the eyes of peacocks' feathers and butterflies' wings, placed interchangeably, in shoes of new white satin with spangles, with two gold necklaces in company with one of coral, and having on her arms the same number of bracelets of the like material. Dinner was at length announced, the Judge handed the lady of the Commissioner, who seemed perfectly to understand that she was the "burrah bebee," the Commissioner paired off with the hostess, the Colonel with the Collector's wife, the Collector with Mrs. Snocks, Mr. Calico De Cressy with Miss Stitch, and Snooks the doctor closed the procession, rubbing his hands in evident gratification at the approaching feast, which he considered by no means a bad thing, but only "wondered how the devil he got there." The dinner consisted of mulligutawny soup, a saddle, a boiled and roast leg of mutton, with a sheep's head for the first course, relieved by mutton chops doing duty as the second. The conversation turned as it naturally might, on sheep in general—on the particular sheep before us, and on the part of the hostess, to her favourite subject, the management of her farm yard. Pray, said Mrs. Snooks (those people don't keep sheep, but send for one into the bazar when they give a dinner) pray, said Mrs Snooks to the Judge's Lady, do you still employ Puddledock the butcher--he is dreadfully dear--and S. tells me that gram is after all by no means so wholesome as fresh sweet grass, the former containing a species of malaria which is very dangerous, and that half the diseases in this country are attributable to overfed mutton? No, indeed, said the hostess, I have long given up Puddledock—every sheep I had from him cost me at least two rupees—I have no notion of such extravagance—sheep come to nothing like that now ---"here," she exclaimed at the same time suspending a leg of mutton in mid air between her knife and fork, "here is mutton for 1 8." With the exception of this appeal to the curious in such matters, and which was of course universally admitted, dinner passed over very heavily; and after each of the gentlemen had requested the ladies to allow him the honour of *sending* them wine, and we had been most mercilessly asked to *try* every conceivable preparation of mutton, as if we formed a special commission appointed judicially to decide on its merits, and as if there were no such complaint in the world as apoplexy, the ladies retired, and then it was that the Commissioner "the chief star, and centre of many stars" really resolved to exert himself --he felt in its full force the dignity of his situation, and he was determined to do justice to it. Every one sat in breathless expectation, the very punkah swung less creakingly over our heads, and the hookahs obtained a temporary suspension--something capital was evidently coming. The Indigo Planter in particular, who had sat reverentially silent during dinner, excepting a little whispered conversation with Snook's, and who knew perfectly well the necessity of keeping on good terms with the men of appeals, like Adam visited by the angel in Milton "turned him all ear to hear new utterance flow." "It seems to me," said the Commissioner, at length, "it seems to me that Lord Brougham, when he brought forward his bill for reducing the emoluments of the officers of the Court of Chancery, must have had his eye on Regulation 17 of 1816-- p. 157 in Blunt's abstracts, which empowers, "Superintendents of Police to fine any Police Durogah or other subordinate officer within the limits of their respective jurisdictions." "Clearly so," most decidedly so "burst from all the "circle." "He could have thought of nothing else," said the Indigo Planter—Mr. Calico De Cressy alone seemed not fully to feel the force of the ingenious inference, but the thing was so self-evident to every one else that no one condescended even to listen to what he had to say on the subject. After a few equally brilliant conceptions from the same source, we escaped to the drawing room, where the Ladies of the Commissioner and Collector were sitting in judgement on the personal scenery of the Doctor's Lady, which they were criticising after the most approved method of torture—"what a sweet cap," said the Collector's lady, in allusion to a shapeless, crushed, crumpled substitute for one, which nearly came within the meaning of the act, "to counterfeit which is felony," and which at present illustrated the head of Mrs. Snooks, "what a sweet cap, have you received it lately from England?" Now they both knew extremely well that Mrs. Snooks never received caps from England, and they knew still further that she had purchased the present object of their admiration only two days before of a Soudagur passing *down* the river, who had stowed it away in despair, together with some other abominable trash at the bottom of his boat, as an unmarketable commodity. During this conversation, the husbands of the amiable ladies in question, were walking up and down the further end of the room, with the Indigo Planter between them like a Dacoit between two Burkundazes. The Doctor had found an excellent subject in the Judge, on whose credulity he was practising by enumerating the number of cases in which he had restored the faculty of sight to people, born blind, and activity to confirmed cripples. The Colonel was seated in an easy chair, devoting himself by turns to his hookah and brandy and water; nor did he once open his mouth unless for the reception of one or the other. Mr. Calico De Cressy had placed himself by Miss Stitch at a table at a little distance, in which were all the Annuals up to 1827 inclusive, two odd volumes of Lord Byron, several Albums and Souvenirs, a few of Sir Walter Scott's earlier novels, and Debrett's peerage for the year 1791. "Do you admire the novels of the Northern bard, Miss Clementina?" said the assistant, at the same time taking up "Quentin Durward?" "Oh," said the young lady, "can you, whose countenance bespeaks you so tremblingly alive to the soft sensibilities of an impassioned and romantic nature, can you imagine that these delightful works fail to inspire a corresponding sentiment in mine? it is only this morning that I finished Sir Walter's very last "Squinting Durwood," and could scarcely refrain from pouring out an ocean of tears at the perusal of the sufferings of the unfortunate—ah how unfortunate! Isabella of Croye—and then that perfidious wretch the Bohemian, and the Duke of Champagne (Burgundy I mean) Charles the *Bald* and Louis *the 18th*,—is it possible to read the history of that early period when told in such eloquent language without being harrowed up with a host of conflicting emotions?" "I agree with you entirely," said the assistant, who did not very well know what to say, and what do you think of "Ivanhoe?" "Why it is not altogether so interesting as the others, and Richard *the 3d* is quite a different character from what he is represented in history, and not half so cruel; but who does not sympathize with Rowena when her lover sets off for *Africa* to fight for the holy sepulchre, and what can be more beautifully drawn than her recognition of him at the turn about?" (tournament.) "Do you ever attempt poetry Miss Stich," said the bewildered Mr. De Cressy, who had heard that very morning from Mr. Snooks that the young lady added a love of rhyming to her catalogue of accomplishments—"occasionally," she replied, with the most becoming confusion, "occasionally I have enrolled myself among the votaries of the tuneful nine, but I fear you would scarcely think a specimen of my humble abilities worth listening to." Of course there was no avoiding so direct an attack as this; so after a few pretty excuses, the young lady proceeded to repeat from memory, in a tone of of deep feeling, the following

"SONNET TO A MUSK RAT.

"Odoriferous, squeaking, sneaking thing,
Unkind disturber of my rest,
Ah, wherefore come, ah, wherefore bring
Thy antics gay before a heart distrest?

Alas! I cannot in thy mirth partake,
A tender sorrow in my bosom dwells,
All unrevealed my heart must break,
Nor sigh, nor tear, the secret tells.

Ah leave me, leave me, little friend,
Thy lot a happier far than mine,
Go squeak and sneak and odour lend,
To such as think thy gifts divine."

A long drawn sigh from the fair authoress announced the termination of this magnificent *sonnet*, and the "burrah bebee" rising at the same moment, (for though Mrs. Snooks had been yawning most elaborately for the last hour, she did not dare stir till put in motion by the Commissioner's lady,) the party broke up, and I mingled with the crowd, thanking heaven for my deliverance from Mofussil ladies and sheep, Commissioners and Regulations, the odious family of the Snooks's, and the female sonneteer from Hackney.

Your's obediently,
MERCUTIO.

EUROPE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, SATURDAY EVENING.

Since my last letter the state of the metropolis has continued nearly as I then described it. Every day and every night a great concourse of people assembled in the neighbourhood of the Porte St. Denis. They usually began to collect in small groups before noon, and gradually increased until nightfall, when their number became prodigious, and blocked up all the avenues which opened into the Boulevard Bonnenouvelle.

I have mixed a good deal amongst these groups since I wrote last, but could not trace any appearance of general conspiracy. They were chiefly composed of young men of the working classes, who complained of want of work, and who laboured under the delusion I have already described, that the authorities were bound to furnish it. A body of these people (about 250) last night carried off a tricoloured flag from the coffee-house of the Regency, behind the Palais Royal, and moved on, shouting for "bread and work," but they were speedily dispersed by some infantry, which were called from the post of the Tuileries.

I saw very few of these people with sticks, and certainly none acting in anything like the concert which would indicate a combination for resistance; they appeared to assemble promiscuously on the Boulevards until the crowd became dense; there was not the least semblance of haranguing or leadership, but there was a great deal of chattering in little circles, which imported a good deal of dissatisfaction, and was repeated with avidity by a number of well-dressed young men who mingled in these groups.

The demeanour and movements of these crowds on Thursday and Friday nights corresponded with that of the previous nights, which I have already described to you. The military were, however, in greater force than at the beginning of the week, and the Hussars and Chasseurs charged, at intervals, as well as the Municipal Guard: several of the latter were furnished with ball cartridge in their cartouches, but no pistols were drawn. The cavalry, particularly on Thursday night, galloped a good deal among the people, and I saw several persons whose clothes were cut, and some also who received flesh wounds from the point of the sword; the cavalry always as far as I could see, struck with the back of the sword, but many of them used the point, and I thought, in some instances, unnecessarily, because their thrusts were made upon flying and scattered groups. The police were also extremely active in the crowds, but, as will always happen in the police force of a large city, some of them appeared to me, from their injudicious and irritating mode of interference, to be more likely to raise than to quell a riot. Individuals of the National Guard were also betrayed into intemperance. I saw a boy stabbed, as I thought wantonly, by one of them, and I understood the unfortunate lad died an hour after. It was certainly to be expected that men would lose their temper after being day and night obliged to leave their homes and business, and patrol in the streets, to drive off a senseless and noisy rabble, and individual fatal collisions are always to be expected in such tumultuous scenes. The officers of the national Guards as well as the great body of that excellent force, appeared to me throughout to act with the most exemplary forbearance. They were cheered one moment, hissed and pelted at another, and yet, except in the instance of one or two detached companies, when the drums beat the *pas de charge*, they always advanced against the crowds with their muskets upon their shoulders. Last night the military arrangements were, I thought, better executed; the picquets and posts did not allow the people to gather, as on previous nights, on the Boulevards, and there was of course less probility of those accidents to which dense masses are exposed; the people, too, seemed tired of the row, and dispersed quicker. To be employed five nights in one riot was rather too much for even a Paris mob; and it is to be hoped that, for the next week, they will find some other occupation.

A number of arrests were made, search warrants executed, but I do not believe any extraordinary discoveries have been the result. There was a rumour here among the English, that the gentleman of the name of Lennox and his wife who were arrested were of a noble family; but this is not the case: the Mr. Lennox in question is a Frenchman, of Scottish parents; I understand he was once in the army, has some property, and has dabbled a good deal of late in French politics. The General Dubourg, also, whose house in said to have been searched, was one of the provisional assistants to General Lafayette at the Hotel de Ville last July.

There has been this day no commemoration of the soldiers who fell at the battle of Waterloo, as was first intended; nor is there, as far as I can learn, any appearance of tumult or disturbance in the city.

The letters from Brussels this morning are more favourable because more moderate, than any of late received here, and great stress is laid upon the promised mediation of Prince Leoplod.

The *Berlin State Gazette* of the 12th mentions, that the cases of cholera morbus in Dantzic were then on the decline. On the 6th, the number of cases was 71, 39 fatal; on the 7th 86, 51 fatal; on the 8th, only 11, and 5 deaths. A letter from Stettin of the 10th mentions that the most rigorous precautions were there taken against communication with Dantzic, from which place it was thought some symptoms of the disorder had been imported. In Sweden, likewise, severe conservative measures have been adopted by two decrees, one of the 31st ult., and the other of the 1st inst.

On the 14th inst., at Strasburg, an order was issued for the purpose avowedly of preventing a similar scene to that of Metz, on the arrival of the King and presentation of the National Guards. It repeated some order which had been issued on the 25th of February, 1809, enjoining the appointment of a commission and scrutiny to prepare any addresses from public bodies, and their due registration before they were acted upon.

There is no truth in the notification given in some of the journals, that the garrison of Paris is about to be augmented to 26,000 troops of the line. There are upwards of 40,000 troops within half a day's march of the city, if necessary; but no addition to the actual garrison is called for.

Y.

The King left Nancy on the 15th at noon, attended by the mayor and the municipality, who accompanied his Majesty to the church of Notre Dame de Bons Secours, which stands about half a league from the town, where he visited the tomb of Stanielaus, King of Poland, and that in which is deposited the heart of his daughter, Maria Leczinska, who was a Queen of France. On his way to Epinal, the King stopped at the experimental farm of M. Dombasle, at Roville, where he conversed with three young Egyptians, who are learning the science and practice of agriculture. His Majesty alighted at the Mayory of the small town of Charmes where he received the several authorities and reviewed the National Guards, which mustered 5,000 men. The King observed in the ranks an old soldier of Jemappes, who had by his side seven sons, all grenadiers in the same company.

At half-past 7 his Majesty arrived within a quarter of a league of Epinal, where he was met by a regiment of dragoons and the National Horse Guards, who escorted him to the Prefecture. Here his Majesty received the various authorities; and, after taking his dinner, honoured with his presence a ball given at the theatre. Throughout the whole progress of the day, the King was received with the usual tokens of loyal attachment.

La Gazette France maintains that if the principle of universal suffrage had been adopted instead of the limit of the right of voting to those who pay 200 francs in taxes, the people would not have been now endeavouring to take the reins of the state into their own hands and Paris would not have been thrown into confusion by the late disturbances.

La Quotidine says that it has witnessed with surprise both the beginning and the termination of the late disturbances which have partaken of the character inherent in a social body without energy conducted by a Government without forces. The social body is not at this moment powerful enough to overthrow the Government and the Government is not in a state to prevent the social body from being constantly in agitation. "When will this end;" It continues—"The *juste milieu* has proved its incapacity to tranquillize the country; the republicans themselves do not pretend to know what would be the consequences of a republic France needs repose; we are forbidden to look back but can hope be denied us?"

Le Journal de Debates says, that before France interferes on behalf of other nations, tranquillity must be restored at home. The same National Guards who as soldiers repress the *emeutes*, may, electors, prevent them by returning deputies who will strengthen the hand of the Administration, and second the efforts of Government for the preservation of order.

Le Temps considers that the electoral mandate should be confined to the peerage question which, by its nature, invests the Chamber with the character of a constituent assembly. Every elector, it adds, has of course the right to annex what conditions he chooses to his vote, but the interests of the country require no other special mandate than the one above-mentioned.

The *Moniteur* contradicts a rumour circulated on Change on Friday, of a corps of 50,000 men being ordered to assemble in the environs of Lille. No extraordinary movement of troops has been ordered at that point or elsewhere. The official journal also contradicts a report of the Minister of War having given orders for the troops in garrison at Paris to be augmented by 26,000 men.

The *Pilote du Calvados* states, that the ex Emperor Don Pedro will fix his residence at Caen where the young Queen, his daughter, is [illegible] to dwell with him at least for the present.

During the last three days the Austrian Ambassador has received several despatches from Vienna, which have led to repeated conferences with the other diplomatists at Paris. Since these conferences couriers have been sent by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to London Vienna, and St. Peterburgh.

Rennes Poitiers, Niort Mans and other towns in the west are making preparations for a national festival to celebrate the anniversary of the revolution of July.

We noticed yesterday the arrest of M. and Madame Lennox. Some ancient and fancy arms were seized at their lodgings in a cabinet of curiosities. Among other papers there were found a letter written by an Italian refugee to the young Prince Louis Buonaparte at London, which Mr. Lennox was to have forwarded; several other letters, some articles for journals, and a note relative to a Provisional Ministry or Government, in which were the names of General Lafayette as Dictator; Messrs. Mauguin, Minister of Justice; Lamarque, Minister of War; Dumont d'Urville, Minister of the Marine; Auguste Fabre, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Voyer d'Argenson, Minister of the Finances; Odillon Barrot, Minister of the Interior; and Cavaignac, Minister of Commerce and Public Works. In the note, three consuls, pointed out by initials, are supposed to be Messrs. Laujuinais, Dupont (de l'Eure), and Audry de Puyraveau. This note, it is said, refers to an article of an intended journal on measures to have been adopted on the 30th of July, 1830, if the revolution had followed its natural course. It also speaks of primary assemblies and a national congress. It appears that the case was supposed in which the nation would have to choose between a republican and a monarchical Government. In the latter case, Napoleon II., Henry V., and Louis Philip were presented as candidates. Madame Lennox was set at liberty yesterday morning, after having remained 24 hours at the depot of the Prefecture of Police.

General Dubourg was confined to his bed by illness when he received the late domiciliary visit, and it is from this cause alone that he was not arrested.—*Courrier Francais.*

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* announces, after letters of the 8th inst. from Vienna, that the funds had been declining in that capital for some days past, in consequence of several unfavourable reports.

By two decrees of the Council of Appeal at St. Louis, in Senegal, rendered on the 28th of March last, in cases upon the slave trade, and in conformity with the law of the 20th of April, 1827, the captain and supercargo of the schooner *Caroline* of Pointe-á-Petre, were each condemned to 10 years' banishment, and declared incapable of ever serving either in the navy or merchant service of France; and the carpenter and five others of the crew of the same vessel were sentenced to two years' imprisonment. They were also jointly and severally condemned in damages to the amount of the value of the ship and cargo, and to the payment of the costs of the proceedings. The *Caroline* herself was confiscated.

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A letter from Brest of the 15th inst. says, that four prizes (Portuguese) have arrived in that harbour, two of them from Para, laden with rice, cotton; and also the corvette *l'Harmonie*, captured near the Azores.

"Our army was hardly removed from the frontier of Prussia, in quitting the neighbourhood of Ostrolenka, then the Prussians hastened to expedite to the Russians succours of all kinds. Subsistence and ammunition came from Thorn by Strasburg. This Prussian neutrality is an object of derision. The Russians, beaten by the Lithuanians, retire upon the Prussian territory, supply themselves there with new arms, and begin fresh attacks; whilst, on the other hand, our citizens are imprisoned, our property confiscated, our money seized, our communications interrupted, and our letters even opened. Even more, the cordon sanitaire is relaxed for the Russians who carry about the contagion, and our poor villagers are killed whilst on their native soil,"—*Messager Polonnais.*

The following proclamation has been issued by the Prefect of Department:—

"Inhabitants of Paris, the conduct you pursued, and the services you rendered in the midst of the disorderly scenes that have unfortunately again occurred in the capital, are entitled to the acknowledgment of your magistrates. National Guards, mechanics, workmen, citizens of every class, you have all contributed to the re-establishment and maintenance of order by affording mutual assistance, either in denouncing or arresting the disturbers of the peace, and delivering them into the hands of justice.

"Your patriotism receives at this moment the most flattering of rewards in the consciousness of your having concurred in promoting the public good. Continue to join your efforts to those means which the administration will necessarily employ, to thwart the vain projects of the agitators, cause property to be respected, and restore order among us, for it is only in times of tranquillity that industry can prosper, trade revive, and work of every description resume its activity. Tranquillity seems at length returned, and the Government hopes that no new disorders will occur. Should it be disappointed in its expectation, and should malevolence create fresh disturbances, all good citizens will remember, that the surest means of finding out the guilty is to leave them to their small number, and not to increase, by a dangerous curiosity, the groups where the malefactors hide themselves in order to escape the public indignation.

"Paris, June 17. "Count de BONDY."

General Pajol, Commander of the First Military Division, has issued an order of the day, enforcing the regulations of the service which require that officers of all ranks, whether on full or half-pay, who may come to Paris with leave of absence, shall present themselves at head-quarters within 24 hours after their arrival; and declaring that those who do not conform to this order shall be considered as illegally absent from their corps or places of residence, notwithstanding any ministerial authorization.

The following order of the day, in acknowledgement of the service of the National Guards, was on Friday issued by the Commander-in-Chief:—"For three days the enemies of order have been active to disturb it, and for three days the National Guards have been upon the alert to defend it, and spread its salutary influence in every direction.

"Thanks be rendered to them! They have shown themselves upon this occasion what they have always been, and what they will ever be—the safeguard of the rights of all, the protectors of public liberties, and the wall of brass, against which all the attempts of the agitators will inevitably be dashed to pieces.

"Powerfully seconded in their efforts by their brethren of the line, the National Guards have been enabled to perceive that they found every where noble sympathies, and that the cause of order would not fail to have in the army defenders, devoted, like themselves, to the popular throne, sprung out of our glorious revolution.

"This happy and energetic alliance contains the best of all guarantees for the real friends of the country, at the same time that it disconcerts the culpable and senseless hopes of the instigators of disorder and the framers of anarchy.

"Although the National Guards have long placed themselves above all praise, the General-in-Chief has pleasure in addressing this to them, certain of meeting with an echo in the whole of the population of Paris, who now know better than ever where are their surest friends, as well as their most dangerous enemies.

(Signed) "LOBAU."

The Duchess de St. Leu (Queen Hortense) arrived at Paris a few days ago.

General Bertrand, whose name is so honourably allied with the misfortunes of Napoleon, has presented himself to the electors of Chateauroux, as a candidate for the representation of the Indre.

A telegraph despatch has announced the arrival in the roadstead of Marseilles of a French frigate, with 120 Bedouin Arabs, sent from Algiers by General Berthezene, for the purpose of studying agriculture. They are to be placed under some of the best farmers in the south, and employed in agricultural pursuits, until they are able to apply the French method to their own country.

The following is an abstract of the very reduced condition of the French shipping trade, given in the last *Marseilles Semaphore* which we have received:—

In one part of the port of Marseilles are seen 200 dismantled ships, laid up in three rows, while in another is to be seen the active bustle of the commerce of Marseilles, but carried on entirely by foreign vessels. The French colonial commerce does not occupy 1-10th of their own prime shipping, and the greater number of the latter, the small ships of 100 to 200 tons, find no employment whatever. Forced by successive losses to renounce distant voyages, the marine of Marseilles still had hoped to preserve its natural share of the trade to the Levant, and of the coasting on the shores of Spain and Italy. Indeed, the navigation of the Mediterranean seemed to be its domain; but foreign shipping had taken away even that, and what was worse, they had been assisted in doing so by French maratime regulations. They were exempted from the tonnage duties which they required in their own ports from foreign vessels, and likewise freed from all local charges in bringing their provisions and stores on board. The salary of French sailors (45 to 50 francs a month) was twice that of the foreigners, and always, from the system adopted by the Government in their rates of payment increases in the ratio that the price of freight diminishes. The protection of the tariff of customs is become quite inoperative, since the reduction by foreigners of their freight to one-half that of the French offers a sufficient compensation for the difference of duty; besides the tariff is so framed, as to admit of repeated evasion. It is thus that the immense transit of oils is borne by foreigners from all parts of Italy to Nice, and then it is merely left to French coasters to finish the transfer from Nice to Marseilles. It was only some months ago, that upon the lucky alteration of Villele's absurd legislation upon corn, some activity was introduced into the commerce of Marseilles; but not a single one of the local ships could vie with the foreign freights. Austrians, Russians, Neapolitans, Sardinians, were alone the carriers of corn from the Black Sea; the French marine could not cover their charges under a rate of two francs and a half, while foreigners could for one franc. Even the French Government employed foreign freights for Algiers, for the paltry economy of two or three francs per ton, and they continue up to this time to employ such vessels for that colony at 11 francs per ton, while the French at their present pressure of expenses, could not do that work under 20 francs.

GLASGOW CHRONICLE.—JUNE, 21ST.

The following may be given as an irrefragable testimony of the determined spirit of the public concerning the reform bill. It has been proposed by numbers of the people of the surrounding villages and several trades, that in consequence of the delay experienced by them before receiving the news, and in order that they may be ready to take up the subject of a defeat or victory of the bill as speedily as possible, each district, trade, and factory, appoint a delegate, a young man who is known to possess speed of foot, to attend at the Cross on the day on which the decision of the Lords is expected, as it is from that quarter we have any thing to fear. The delegates so chosen are to receive the news from a person who will be appointed to meet the mail on horseback at a distance, in order that they may obtain the earliest information, and as soon as they come to know, each delegate will start off to his respective preses, who will be previously supplied with a black and white flag, and if the news proclaim a defeat, the black flag will be hoisted on some prominent situation, and by this system of telegraphic despatch the whole of the inhabitants of Glasgow, and to a distance of five or six miles in the country, will be furnished with the result in half an hour after the mail arrives in town. This will also be the signal for the different bands of music (numbers of which have been formed since the late procession) to turn out and play the "Dead March," or any other appropriate air, followed by their respective trades to the green, where situations will have been previously selected for the different trades, and when they will be addressed by their different speakers. This plan is adopted from the impossibility of any speaker making himself heard by the whole when congregated in one mass; each trade shall nominate one or more delegates, according to their numbers, to form a council of emergency for the purpose of devising some decisive measures to prevent anarchy and confusion, &c. If the bill is carried, the white flag appears, and a meeting of delegates takes place the same night at 8 o'clock, for arranging measures for another procession on as early a day as possible, and a grand illumination at night, with other demonstrations of public rejoicing.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

The ink is scarcely dry with which we recorded the death of Mrs. Siddons, when we are called upon to appeal to the sympathy of the public in behalf of her contemporary,—we might once have said almost her competitor,—Mrs. Renaud, better remembered as the lovely Mrs. Powell; not more admired by the public for her professional abilities, than she was beloved by her brethren for her generous disposition. She has been several years engaged in the Edinburgh Theatre, but having been unable to perform for the last 18 months, she is now suffering the accumulated pains of want, sickness, and old age. It is proposed to obtain for her that relief which she has so often administered to others, by means of a benefit; and Mr. Kemble has kindly granted his permission that it shall take place at Covent-garden Theatre on Tuesday or Wednesday next, and has likewise promised to use his influence to obtain the consent of the other proprietors. Kean, whose alacrity on such occasions is well known has handsomely consented to give his assistance; and T. P. Cooke, and other eminent performers, having likewise offered their services, we hope to be immediately enabled to publish the details of a most attractive performance for this truly benevolent purpose.—*Evening paper.—Times June*, 24.

THEATRICALS.

The theatrical world are beginning to feel the national impulse, and are crying out for the reduction of the King of Comedy, George Colman's civil list. Among other grievances, they complain that this royal personage will not license a song under two guineas! George knows the value of licence too well to throw it away for a song, and the mulcred geniuses cry out against his throne accordingly.

Yet who can doubt that Thalia and Melpomene have a strong hold upon the English taste, even though *the* licencer may exist, when we see the statement that (exclusively of the English Opera-house) London now boasts of fourteen theatres; and in calculating the gross weekly sum received at *all* of them, averaging £7,000, why it proves that notwithstanding the hardness of the times, we may say, with Fredk. Reynolds, in one of his eccentric comedies, "John Bull will go without *bread*, but, bless him, never without *plays*."

But the fourteen are going to be reinforced with others in every direction. An actor, named Waithman, is building a theatre at Paddington; and it is stated that the Pantheon, in Oxford street, will be re-opened in the course of the summer.

This is not all. The city is to have its share in the March of Theatres. The new theatre in the neighbourhood of Bishopsgate-street, is likely to realize abundant interest to the speculators. The population is sufficiently dense, unquestionably, to give success to a playhouse, if the attraction of the new Pavilion, now being finished with great splendour, should not interfere.

Having thus provided for London, Hyde-park-corner would feel itself unhappy in being neglected, and of course it comes within the purview of those whose business it is, to "increase the harmless gaiety of nations." A new theatre will shortly be erected at Knightsbridge, upon a large vacant plot of ground nearly opposite the Cannon Brewhouse. The Duke of Sussex has promised to lay the first stone. The theatre will be built in shares, and it is patronized by the principal residents in that very extensive and improving neighbourhood. Egerton, Ward, and Abbot, are to be the managers.

After this let us hear no more of the exclusive rights of patentees, and so forth. London has already more theatres than Paris, and the system will go on with perpetual bankruptcies of course, but still with perpetual speculators, willing to risk their own credit, and their friends' money on those fragile concerns. We promise a harvest to George Colman.—. *Mon Gag.*

THE COLOSSEUM.

There is no sight in London better worth seeing than this, no place of amusement which more strictly keeps its promise. The artificial light which pervades its different departments is graceful to more senses than the sight—there is repose in it. The panorama of London is singular in its conception, and so admirable in execution, that the beholder cannot divest himself of the belief that he looks down on reality. Our readers are aware that the painting spreads over the hollow interior of an immense dome. A gallery in the centre affords the means of walking round and seeing opposite to you the whole of London and its environs as from the top of St. Paul's in the clearest day. Object glasses are always at hand in fixed positions, by which any particular spot may be submitted to a close inspection. The ascent to the gallery is by a machine of a pleasing and ingenious kind. Seated in a small canvassed apartment, like a small cabin, you converse or admire plans of the building, until a little bell rings, and a descending weight being set at liberty to overbalance the cabin you begin an easy and pleasant ascent, which brings you to the gallery—and the view of London is beneath and around you. A fan-covered façade, which surrounds the base of the building, is formed into a semicircular museum, where casts and models, antiques, busts, statues, and pieces of vertu are exhibited. The seats are in recesses, covered with hair cushions, and the tables studded with magazines, papers, and pamplets, there is a refectory at the entrance, and this is therefore a most agreeable lounge.

The descent to the Swiss cottage is through a green house, decked with many beautiful, and some rare plants, to a fountain springing from a grotto of shells, corralines, and *roccailes*. The roof is encircled with a crown of passion flowers, attached to the surrounding trellis. Nothing can be more beautiful, more cool, and delightful, than this fount of Calypso. The Swiss cottage itself is reality—the beauty of reality a mass of rocks in front is hewn into a ravine whence falls a torrent into a deep bason, covered with interesting aquatic fowls, while the eagle and the owl are pearched on the rocks, the one devouring its food, and screaming to disturb the sleep of the other. From one window a view of distant mountains rising over a lake is seen, and by a happy contrivance, artificial hawks are made to career and vanish from the sight, returning again to n
it were the distance to the eye.
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chair is there.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Sir Edward Seaward's Narative of his Shipwreck, and consequent Discovery of certain Islands in the Carribean Sea; with a Detail of many Extraordinary and highly Interesting Events in his Life, from the year 1733 to 1749, as written in his own Diary. Edited by Miss Jane Porter. 3 vols. London, 1831.

THIS is the most delightful work the present season has produced.

Sir EDWARD SEAWARD was born of respectable parents, whose means were just sufficient to afford him a common education. He very early displayed an inclination to "see foreign parts;" and an opportunity soon presented itself of going to Virginia as supercargo in a vessel belonging to his uncle, who was a merchant. This voyage was speedily and successfully accomplished. He next undertook a trip to Honduras, with the permanent intention of settling there as a merchant, in partnership with his cousin, who had been already established. On this voyage, however, he took with him a companion for life—Miss Eliza Goldsmith, the daughter of a clergyman, who had been his schoolmaster. His confession of his love, and the course of his courtship and marriage, is extremely delicate and beautiful; and as artless and pathetic as the most skilful writer of fiction in our own day could have made it. In six weeks, the vessel in which Seaward and his wife sailed, made the east coast of Jamaica. Having fulfilled their business there, they set sail for their final destination. Here the deep and thrilling interest of the narrative opens. A terrific hurricane arises, and the vessel strikes. For the scene presented in this description, we must refer to the first volume. While the ship is every moment expected to go to pieces the young bride and bridegroom remain in the cabin, clasped in each other's arms, with a faithful dog lying crouched at their feet. The sailors, in the mean time, take to the long boat and Seaward and his wife are left alone in the vessel. Their situation is awful, and loses nothing of its tremendous force in the vivid simplicity of the writer. He describes all that occured in the accustomed language of a sailor, so that this part of the recital may challenge comparison for truth with any similar passage in any of Mr. Cooper's novels. Finally, by a fortunate coincidence of accidents, and his own presence of mind, Seaward succeeds in directing the drifting wreck into an inlet, close to a mountainous promontory on an unknown shore. To use his own words, he bumped her on shore to save her from being split against the rocks. Having made land, and with great difficulty succeeded in escaping from the vessel, he discovers that the island is uninhabited. His situation is now the same as that of Robinson-Crusoe, except that he has the solace of his bride's society, and the cheerful companionship of his dog Fidele. The narrative is now occupied with his manner of rendering his solitude comfortable; the arts of life to which he reorted; and the incidents that occasionally diversified the scene. All this, which affords details of the most fascinating description, must be perused in the work itself; we cannot undertake an abstract that would not injure the effect of the relation. The following circumstance we give because it is complete in itself, and will afford the reader a glance at the characters of the actors in this desolate scene, and the straits to which they were reduced. At this period Seaward had succeeded in establishing himself on the island; but, having the vessel in a little natural dock close at hand, be used to sleep and take his meals on board, and prosecute throughout the day his necessary labours on land.

Friday 4th.—On going upon deck at daylight, I saw a large turtle, apparently asleep, close under the stern of the brig. This was the first turtle I had seen, excepting at the turtle-market in Jamaica. I looked earnestly at the creature, feeling a strong desire to attempt taking such a prize; but I could not swim, and I had no boat, nor any means of getting at it. I was cogitating on the possibility of bestriding a plank, and, with a shingle for a paddle, making an essay with a coil of very small rope to secure it by one of the fins; but while I thus planned, it began to move, and come in towards the beach. I then went down, and brought Eliza on deck to see it; but first shut in Fidele below, for fear he might bark and frighten the turtle. We watched it approach the beach, on which it clambered up a little way with some difficulty; and after it had rested awhile, we perceived it begin to scrape a hole with one of its fore fins. I suspected it was going to deposit eggs there, and I was right: my intended prize had not got above a couple of yards beyond the water, and I feared it might yet escape me. I looked well about to see if there were any sharks in sight: and finding the coast clear, after some remonstrance from my dear wife, manfully set about the achievement. I landed on the rocks, taking a piece of small rope in my hand, with a noose at one end, crouching down under the bank and the vessel's booms, came round on the other side unobserved, and got between the turtle and the water. It allowed me to draw near without its making any movement, it being at the moment in the act of depositing its eggs. I slipped the noose over one of its fore fins, and then it instantly started back, and soon made a violent effort, by which it would have dragged me, with itself, into the sea, had not I fortunately leaped to the side of

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he fin round which the noose was drawn as the creature reached the water's strongly jerking the rope, I turned it ts back. I was then its master, but it d resolutely to recover its position. I down deliberately on its belly, and, in all it flapping, kept it on its back. My wife, who is ever my helpmate, was quickly at my side to give every a sistance in her power. I despatched her to bring a longer and stronger rope from the vessel; which she did; and having secured it to the other fin, I desired her to take it and fasten it round as many of the planks and pieces of timber which lay on the beach as she could. She accomplished this very well; and I recommenced my exploit by trying to haul our captive up the bank: but it proved too heavy; and, in my making the attempt, it recovered its position from the back, and succeeded in dragging down the planks, a few feet. It was now close to the water. I left it, and ran up to the planks, heaping one upon another over the rope, until I opposed a force sufficient to again hold the turtle. I thought it would be best now to kill it; but I no sooner decided so than it drew in its head (the neck of which is the only vulnerable part,) and I could not venture a stroke. The idea of wounding or maiming the creature, without killing it, was revolting to my feelings. I knew it was now safe, and I therefore had time to go systematically to work. I got a double-block purchase from the ship, and making a rope fast round all the timber on the shore, I fixed one end of the purchase on the bight of that rope, and the other to the rope fixed to the fin; and, although the turtle seemed to be quite two hundred weight, I hoised it up high and dry some yards upon the beach, in less than half an hour. I had now secured my prize; but what was to be done with it? We surveyed it some time silently: "I do not like that you should kill the poor animal," said my kind-hearted Eliza; "we have provision enough, and we can subsist very well without taking its life." —"We will discuss that, dearest," said, I, "by and bye; now let us go on board and get some breakfast, for I am heartily fatigued." At breakfast we talked the matter over. She pleaded sweetly for the poor thing, and I could not but respect the sentiment; yet, although we had indeed plenty of food, it was not of the kind most wholesome to subsist entirely upon; our health required fresh provisions; and we could not expect Fidele would bring us an iguana every day: nor durst we think of deriving any help from the live stock for some time to come —they must breed, and the young ones grow. I urged all these practical arguments against her tender persuasions; and at last, after a few moments' silence, she said, "Well, then I suppose it ought to be killed; but, Edward, I have my doubts about your doing it."—"O yes," answered I, "I will see to that presently." I went to find a large dinner knife; and having sharpened it well for the purpose of cutting off its head, left my wife on board, and proceeded resolutely to the place where the turtle lay. When I tucked up my shirt sleeves, to prevent the blood from staining them, and brandished the knife, as the creature's head lay stretched forth from its shell, I felt so like an assassin about to commit his first crime, that nature recoiled within me; my hand trembled, my blood crept, and a cold dampness came out on my forehead, and in the palms of my hands I could not have cut off the head of the poor animal at that moment, for the universe: a guilty shame seemed to hang over me; and, after little contention with it, I retraced my steps to the vessel. Eliza never saw me look as I then did —no doubt like a thief taken in the fact; or perhaps not unlike a condemned criminal. "You repent, then, Edward, I see," said she, "of having killed the poor beast?"—"No, my blessed angel," I replied, putting down the knife, "I could not do it! I never took the life of any thing in such a way: the best feelings of my nature interposed, and thy kind spirit! We will let the creature go." She took me at my word; and, with Fidele, we hastened to the beach, unbound the noose, and gladly watched the poor turtle make its way, though with fear and precipitation, into the sea. "Now, my honoured husband," said she, "you are doubly dear to me! God will bless you for this act of forbearance."—"Indeed, indeed," I replied, "I feel equally guilty as if I had killed it: I had every inclination to do so."—"Yes," she replied, "it was reason that prompted you to kill it, but feeling forbade you: it is well, for once, that feeling has been right; for most frequently reason is the just judge, and feeling the offender." We contemplated our released prisoner, until it was nearly out of sight; and then returned on board, with a delight at heart which could not have been imparted by the finest turtle feast in the universe.

We are reminded of *Robinson Crusoe* by one or two slight events in the course of the island residence. One of these is the discovery of a chocolate-nut tree, and subsequently the turning up of a military belt on digging the soil. These come upon us like the foot-print in the sand, or the mournful voice that welcomed poor *Crusoe* back to his bower in the solitudes of Juan Fernandez. Here follows an adventure, also, of some interest. Seaward, on sounding the sides of a natural cavern in the island, was struck with the hollow sound returned by certain parts. The circumstance caused him considerable anxiety and curiosity, which led to a very unexpected issue.

After my morning's labour I was disposed to rest a while at the plank house, lingering over our breakfast; and during our conversation, it turned upon the sounding crevices in the cave; and the idea still possessed me, that in some places the hollows must be deeper than a mere fissure in the rock—perhaps, some inner cavern; and I therefore proposed taking a heavy hatchet-hammer to sound the rock again all along the inside, to try more convincingly the real depth of the hollows. My wife liked the notion of disinterring another convenient recess in our cavern, which, perhaps, some future removal of the thin wall of rock might admit us to. I accordingly took my strongest hatched, and struck the sides of the place as before, in various parts, with the hammer end; and was quickly satisfied that the sound from the spot near the crevice where I had hung the peccary, and for several yards beyond it, was very different from that produced by striking on the other parts of the cavern. We now brought in a light; for this place was the darkest, and therefore the coolest in the cave: it was for this reason I had selected it for our larder. When we had the advantage of a candle, to our amazement an artificial appearance of inserted stones was evident. We now reflected on the circumstance of the military belt, and the chocolate trees at the cavern's mouth; and thought this built-up partition must be connected with those things.

I lost no time in going on board for a crow-bar, which I had seen in the fore-cuddy; and, bringing it, commenced the work of dislodging the stones. Crowds of pigeons, which the first noise of my hatchet had alarmed, now, at this greater disturbance, fled precipitately out of the hole at the further end: we were at first vexed at this, but soon reconciled ourselves to their temporary fright, by knowing that the return of stillness in their ancient abode, would unquestionably attract them back again. After very short work I had extracted sufficient of the stones (which had formed a wall, very like the natural broken rock interior of the cave), to lay open a hole large enough to admit my body; and, on thrusting in my head and shoulders, I did indeed perceive a kind of chamber, dimly lit by a glimmering light from a narrow fissure above, but which had not power to show me any thing within. By this aperture, I knew that the air now admitted from the opening made below, would instantly clear the place of all foul vapour that might exist within; and, after resting a moment to explain this to my attentive Eliza, I warmed myself into the recess, and received the candle from her hand. The floor of the place was covered deep with sand, which was quite dry; and for some time I could not discover any thing worthy of notice, but on moving forward about three yards, I saw a a collection of small canvass bags, ranged side by side, and behind them a long wooden box. Without stopping to examine their contents, I stepped back to the hole, and desired my wife to come in, telling her what I had seen. She quickly got through, following the candle and me; and opening one of the bags, I discerned at a glance some sparkling metal. "This is treasure," cried I, She instantly exclaimed, "May it please God to preserve us?" "From what dearest?" I replied, tumbling out several large pieces of coin. "They are full of dollars," she rejoined, "and of what use are they to us?" "Well sweet Eliza," I replied, "they can do us no harm; we can leave them where we find them, if we please." "Just so," she answered. "However," said I, "we will examine the box." The lid was nailed down, so it could not be opened without a chisel; we therefore quitted the recess, till I should bring the necessary implements from the carpenter's chest, and returned to the plank house. I held some pieces of the money in my hand, which had fallen out of the bag, and by the candle light had appeared white: we then concluded they were dollars, but we now discovered, by daylight, that they were gold doubloons. I remarked this difference in their value to my dear wife. "Well," said she, "Edward, it is all the same to us, dollars or doubloons, or our own English farthings, we cannot send to market with money here. Your health, my honoured husband is our wealth, and God's blessing is our exhaustless mine! So I care nothing about these; only this, that I fear the discovery will be a source of great uneasiness, if not of misery, to us." "Very well, dearest," I replied, "if there be any more of it in the other bags, with you and God for my guide, I hope I shall not make a bad use of it, should I ever have the opportunity." "I hope—I believe you would not, my dear Edward," she rejoined; "but riches are a snare." "My own Eliza," I answered gravely, "bags of gold can be no riches to me where we are; they may as well be full of sand that covers the floor."

Here the dialogue ended; and with less haste about going for the chisel, I set about preparing dinner, in which my Eliza, cheerful as usual, assisted me, and we dined on the last corned corner of the peccary, which was still very good, and the salt had drawn out the rankness of the meat that exists in its fresh state. "Now, my own!" said I, "let us go and inspect the box." She re-lit our candle, and I taking a chisel and mallet with me, we proceeded to the cave, and again entered the recess. I opened the box, it was full of all sorts of gold and silver articles—representations of the crucifixtion, the Virgin and child, in highly wrought silver shrines; gold hilts for swords; large ear-ings of gold; some ingots of gold; and a considerable quantity of gold and silver tissue; and some silver lavers, and other costly things. My dear wife admired all these beautiful pieces of workmanship very much, making many appropriate remarks on the different articles; and when we had examined all, she gently said, "Dear Edward, let us now shut the box up, and the place in which it is also: these things do not belong to us." "Oh, very well!" I hastily replied: "as you please! I don't care a a rush about them?" In mutua silence we stepped [illegible] the rece[illegible] thrust in the loose stones again.

The doubloons, however, were preserved on after-consideration, and upon conviction produced by a more rational mode of argument. And they ultimately proved useful to the poor outcasts. A party of negroes is cast on the island. These people are easily brought into Seaward's plans, and domesticated. Some time after a Virginian schooner, pursued by a Spanish *guarda costa*, is saved by the promptitude of Seaward. In return, the Captain not however without exacting a good price, undertakes to convey Seaward and his wife to Jamaica. With his departure from this island, and his arrangement with the people, he leaves behind, the first volume closes,

Our space is run out, and we have been able to bring the narrative only through one volume. This is some proof of how much it has engaged our attention. If we can make room next week, we shall take up the work again, but should we not, we recommend it most cordially to our readers, as one of the most delightful productions in the whole range of marvellous auto-biographies,

MISCELLANEA.

Saturday being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington gave a grand entertainment to His Majesty, and the most distinguished officers who commanded in that battle. His Majesty, in the morning, sent to the Duke, by the Earl of Munster, a most splendid sword made by Prosser. On the hilt, and executed in high relief, are branches of oak surrounding the Crown. The bark of the branches are opening which display the words "India, Copenhagen, Peninsula, and Waterloo." The top part of the scabbard exhibits His Majesty's arms, initials and crown; the middle of the scabbard exhibits the arms and orders of the Duke of Wellington on the one side, and on the reverse his batons. The lower end has the thunderbolt and wings, the whole surrounded with oak leaves and laurel, with a rich foliage, in which was introduced the flower of the Lotus. The blade exhibits, in his relief, His Majesty's arms, initials, and crown; the arms, orders, and batons of the Duke of Wellington, Hercules taming the tiger, the thunderbolt, the British colours bound up with the caduceue and fasees, surrounded by laurel, and over them the words "India," "Copenhagen," "Peninsula," and "Waterloo," terminating with a sheathed sword, surrounded by laurel and palm.

About 8 o'clock dinner was announced; the King sat to the right of the Duke; at the table next the King sat Earl Bathurst, as Secretary for the War Department, at the time of the Battle. On the left of the Duke of Wellington was the Duke of Brunswick, the son of the Duke who fell on that day.

The party did not break up till near 12 o'clock.

Prince Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, second son of Louis Buonaparte, has arrived in London, and is staying with his mother, Hortensia, Duchess of St. Leu, formerly Queen of Holland. Also, Achilles Murat, son of Murat, is in town and these eminent foreigners paid on Friday a visit to Earl Grey.—

Prince Leopold has been observed to devote much of his attention, during the present season, to the lovely niece of a deceased statesman, one of whose sisters is attached to the household of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. This young lady, who is equally distinguished by her accomplishments and amiable qualities, will inherit, on the decease of her noble father, an estate of about 10,000l. per annum.—*Court Journal.*

MERCHANT TAILORS COMPANY.—The anniversary of this company's election of scholars from their school for St. John's College, Oxford, was celebrated on Saturday; 200 noblemen and gentlemen were at the dinner. The master, F. T. Young, Esq., after the toasts of "Church and King"—"The Queen and Royal Family"—"St. John's College and the Merchant Tailors' School," gave "The Duke of Wellington, field-marshal, citizen, and merchant tailor"—"The Earl of Eldon, citizen and merchant tailors"—"The Marquis of Salisbury"—"The Earl of Harewood"—"The Bishop of Chichester"—"Lord Tenterden," and "Sir Charles Wetherell." These noble, reverend, and learned persons in their speeches returned thanks, commenting on the ancient institutions of the country, of which this is one, their excellence, and the dangers which threaten from the Reform Bill. We had not room on Saturday for these speeches, and now their interest is dried up in the more important matter of the present week. We record the dinner as too important to omit; and the sentiments of the speakers as consistent and dignified, if not popular. Messrs. Higgs, Hunter, and Penny, head monitors of Merchant Tailors' School, were elected of St. John's College.

ROYAL NAVY SCHOOL.—A meeting was held on Tuesday, at the Thatched-house, for the purpose of considering the best mode of carrying into execution, a plan for a "Royal Navy School." Sirs H. Blackwood, T. Williams, C. Rowley, Admirals Sotheron and Tollemache, Captain Dickson, &c. were present. The latter read the report ordered at the last meeting The King's consent to be called patron was read. The bankers and navy-agents, who have granted their names as receivers of subscriptions, were gratefully recorded, and due honour was done to the editors of those newspapers in which attention had been called to the plan. The late chairman, Sir J. Yorke, whose melancholy death was mourned, had been indefatigable in his zealous support of the project. Most of the

[illegible] letter from Brest of the 15th inst. says, that [illegible] prizes (Portuguese) have arrived [illegible] Codrington, Sir Manley Dixon, and [illegible] Keats. The Dukes of Northumberland and Richmond, Lords Yarborough and Bangor, were named as taking interest in the society. The plan was to erect an intermediate school, less expensive, and no less valuable, than the Naval College. Resolutions passed of thanks to the King, approval of the report, that the head-master be a clergyman of the church of England, and a graduate at Oxford or Cambridge. Three flag officers, with Captain Dickson, were appointed to form a Committee. Several subscriptions were made in the room.

THE HON. MR. VERNON'S SALE OF PICTURES.—Yesterday week a sale of the Hon. Mr. Vernon's pictures took place at the rooms of Messrs. Christie and Manson. It was the most important sale that has lately taken place, and the rooms were, in consequence, crowded. As usual, on such occasions, the names of the most eminent Masters were in requisition; whether any of the performances were present, may, perhaps, be judged from the following, which are some of the highest prices brought by the greatest names:—Raffaellee 290gs.; Claude, 235gs; Domenichino, 205gs: Correggio, 101gs.; Rembraudt, 158gs.; Rubens, 80gs.; N. Poussin, 70gs.; Salvator, 160gs. The prices paid by Mr. Vernon to the dealer were very disproportioned. The Raffaelle, for instance, which sold for 290gs.; cost him 2,000gs.; and the other pictures in something like the same perportion. After spending large sums in this manner, Mr. Vernon, with the advice of his father, the Venerable Archbishop of York, formed resolution of disposing of the whole contents of his picture gallery, and never again coveting the possession of a picture, or the acquaintance of a picture dealer.

SAILOR'S REST.—The society so called, met at Exeter-hall, on Monday. Mr. Moore in the chair. The report was read by the secretary. Several sailors who had received benefit, were arranged along the lower part of the hall, interrogated, and addressed by the Rev. G. C. B. Smith. The children of the school supported by the society, were arranged on the platform behind the chair; they are orphans of sailors, and occasionally waved little flags over the president. The receipts were stated as below the expenditure of last year, by upwards of 70*l*. It was stated, that 2,300 had been relieved by the society. Plans of buildings to be erected in different parts of London, for the lodgings of sailors who wish to avoid temptation, were laid before the society. Mr. Smith, who was almost the only speaker, impressed on the meeting the necessity of preaching the gospel in France, as he had lately done by permission of Louis Phillippe. The meeting was very thinly attended.

DESTITUTE SAILORS' ASYLUM.—The second anniversary of this institution was held at Exeter-hall on Tuesday. The meeting of this day was very different from that just described. Naval officers thronged the platform, several of whom addressed the meeting. 3,037 seamen, as it appeared from the report, had been assisted. The disbursements during the year were 1,035*l*. 18s. 4d.; the receipts, 976*l*. 3s 9d. There was a balance from the previous year sufficient to cover the debt. The Emperor of Russia, his son, two daughters, and the Grand Duchesses Mary and Eliza, both were among the subscribers to the amount of 700 rubles. Captain Elliot, Lieut. Rhind, Capt. Bazalgette, W. Fletcher, Esq. Captain G. Gambier, and Captain Hope, addressed the meeting. It was thinly attended, and it is rather melancholy to observe, that any subject will draw a more numerous audience to Exeter-hall than the claims of our sailors. Many foreigners were present, and several Italian nobles are in the list of subscribers.

EISTEDVOD.—The great national Welch meeting took place on Wednesday. The Hon. G. Rice Trevor presided. The President of the Cambrian Society, Sir. W. W. Wynn, was loudly cheered on his entrance. The prizes were thus distributed:—For Biographical Sketches of Distinguished Welchmen—Mr. R. Williams, Christ Church, Oxford: On the Causes of Dissenting in Wales—A. J. Jones, of Lincoln's Inn; for the best Poem on Welch History—Mr. R. F. Williams: an Essay on the Welch Language—"Madog ab Owen Gwynedd" was the signature; for the best Welch Englyog "On Woman" signed "Ab Cyrid wen." The medals were presented by the ladies of the assembly. The concert of Welch music to the harp followed, and the festival passed of with great *éclat*.

THE NEW HUNGERFORD MARKET.—On Wednesday, at their half-yearly general meeting, a highly respectable body of proprietors assembled. W. Courtenay, Esq. in the chair. The report stated, that ample funds had been raised for the purchase of the estate and other purposes, and that the contracts were absolutely below, instead of being, as is too common, above the estimates. The liberal grant from the corporation of London was gratefully alluded to. The report and an abstract of the accounts were ordered to be printed. The Hon. George Agar Ellis, Mr. A. Baring, the Rev. Dr. Richards, Dr. Moore, Messrs. Macklew, Bush, Gaylor, Baxter, Culverwell, and Britton, took part in the proceedings; and Sir F. Ommaney was elected an auditor in the place of the late P. Vere, Esq. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

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